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ISSUED: JANUARY 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

DECEMBER 1990 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in December, as the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.0 percent in November.
- Nonfarm jobs decreased by 13,500 in December to a total of 5,173,200. However, they remained 2,200 above their level of December 1989.

In November . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries set a new all time high of $460.62.
- The number of initial claims and weeks claimed increased to their highest November levels since 1984 and 1985, respectively.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in forty-five of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.
- Six of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates when compared to October.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 1990

Pennsylvania's employment situation improved slightly in December. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell further from its 6.1 percent 1990 peak of October, edging down 0.2 percentage point from November to 5.8 percent in December. The nationwide rate rose from 5.9 percent to 6.1 percent from November to December.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show December's unemployment in Pennsylvania down marginally to 342,000, seasonally adjusted, from 358,000 in November. Although this was good news following the alarming unemployment surge during September and October, these figures do not reflect the continuing deterioration in the national economy. Compared with earlier periods, the 5.8 percent December 1990 rate of unemployment was up considerably from 5.2 percent in December 1989, 4.5 percent in 1988, and 5.4 percent in 1987.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 11,000 in December to 5,582,000. This was the fourth consecutive monthly gain in statewide employment, albeit small. Against a weakening economic background, even small employment gains are very good news. Compared with earlier periods, December 1990 employment still held up -- 7,000 above December 1989, 39,000 above 1988, and 108,000 above 1987.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

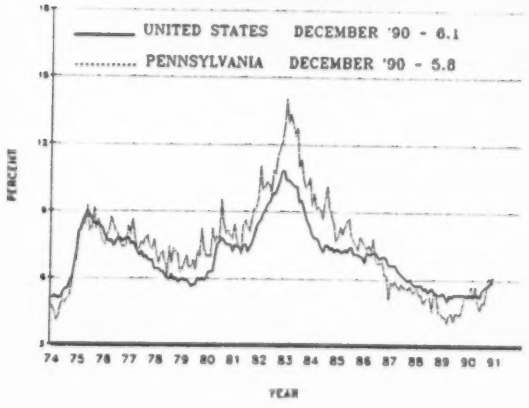

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	DEC. 1990	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,924	5,929	5,880	-5	44
Employment	5,582	5,571	5,575	11	7
Unemployment	342	358	305	-16	37
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.8	6.0	5.2	-0.2	0.6
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,891	5,911	5,855	-20	36
Employment	5,567	5,563	5,567	4	0
Unemployment	324	347	288	-23	36
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.5	5.9	4.9	-0.4	0.6

Preliminary annual average data for 1990 show more clearly the effects of the recent economic slowdown. Total 1990 employment averaged 5,583,000, down 9,000 from 1989, and average unemployment increased by 54,000 to 318,000. The average unemployment rate rose by almost a full percent, to 5.4 percent. Economic problems that slowly unfolded in 1990 could accelerate in 1991 as seasonal job losses in January and February become aggravated by economic weaknesses and if a rebound is slow to develop.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.8 percent rate of unemployment in December ranked seventh highest, down from sixth in November. Seven states had rate increases while four including Pennsylvania had decreases.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	DEC. 1990 AP/	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE TO NOV. 1990 FROM: OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,173.2	5,186.7	5,177.9	5,183.2	8.8	3.5
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,273.7	1,293.6	1,302.7	1,318.5	-9.1	-24.9
MINING	26.2	27.2	27.5	28.0	-0.3	-0.8
CONSTRUCTION	228.6	242.9	248.2	245.9	-5.3	-3.0
MANUFACTURING	1,018.9	1,023.5	1,027.0	1,044.6	-3.5	-21.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	575.7	578.2	579.3	594.0	-1.1	-15.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.1	31.7	32.8	-0.6	-1.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.6	19.7	21.0	-0.1	-1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.2	47.4	48.4	-0.2	-1.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.1	90.0	90.0	0.1	0.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		88.7	88.7	89.8	0.0	-1.1
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		108.7	109.1	111.1	-0.4	-2.4
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.9	83.1	85.5	-0.2	-2.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		53.2	53.3	55.9	-0.1	-2.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.5	37.4	38.6	0.1	-1.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.2	18.9	20.9	0.3	-1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	443.2	445.3	447.7	450.6	-2.4	-5.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.0	95.8	94.3	-0.8	0.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.0	27.6	28.7	-0.6	-1.7
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		74.8	75.8	78.7	-1.0	-3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.1	41.3	41.3	-0.2	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.0	83.6	84.5	0.4	-0.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	61.0	60.5	0.3	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.2	41.7	41.6	-0.5	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.6	9.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,898.5	3,892.0	3,873.6	3,862.9	18.4	29.1
TRANSPORTATION	153.4	152.8	152.5	152.9	0.3	-0.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.0	103.9	105.0	103.4	-1.1	0.5
COMMUNICATIONS		50.3	50.6	48.9	-0.3	1.4
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.6	54.4	54.5	-0.8	-0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.0	282.6	281.7	281.5	0.9	1.1
RETAIL TRADE	926.0	917.6	904.7	917.4	12.9	0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		134.2	126.8	134.4	7.4	-0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.5	293.1	293.8	295.9	-0.7	-2.8
FINANCE		139.2	139.4	142.5	-0.2	-3.3
INSURANCE		114.4	114.2	113.3	0.2	1.1
REAL ESTATE		39.5	40.2	40.1	-0.7	-0.6
SERVICES	1,421.6	1,423.8	1,423.1	1,396.9	0.7	26.9
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.3	207.1	204.3	-0.8	2.0
HEALTH SERVICES		466.6	464.3	454.0	2.3	12.6
HOSPITALS		256.6	255.4	246.6	1.2	10.0
LEGAL SERVICES		41.9	41.6	40.6	0.3	1.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		162.9	161.4	161.1	1.5	1.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		102.7	101.6	98.5	1.1	4.2
OTHER SERVICES		443.4	447.1	438.4	-3.7	5.0
GOVERNMENT	717.0	718.2	712.8	714.9	5.4	3.3
FEDERAL		138.8	140.1	142.4	-1.3	-3.6
STATE		161.6	161.1	159.8	0.5	1.8
LOCAL		417.8	411.6	412.7	6.2	5.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	-0.5	-0.7

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS FELL SEASONALLY IN DECEMBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total Pennsylvania non-farm employment decreased by a net 13,500 from November to 5,173,200 in December.

Within the goods-producing sector, a larger than expected 19,900 drop, to 1,273,700 in December, occurred chiefly in construction and manufacturing. This drop was partly offset by a smaller than normal employment increase of 6,500 to a new all-time high of 3,898,500 in service-producing industries, with major gains reflecting temporary hires in retail trade.

PENNSYLVANIA NON-FARM JOBS ROSE TO NEW HIGH IN NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 8,800 in November to 5,186,700, the highest total ever recorded. The rise from October was well above the seasonal norm and reflected a 3,500 net increase over the November 1989 total, with job gains in service-producing industries outweighing losses in goods-producing lines.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Service-producing industries added 18,400 jobs over the month to reach 3,892,000, breaking October's record high total and exceeding the November 1989 job count by 29,100.

At 1,423,800 in November, services, instead of beginning a usual seasonal dip, gained 700 jobs since October and reached a new record high. Job gains in health, educational, social and legal services exceeded losses in other service lines. Since November 1989, service industry jobs rose by 26,900.

Wholesale trade added 900 jobs since October 1990 and 1,100 since November 1989 to reach 282,600, the third highest on record.

Retail trade gained 12,900 jobs from October to reach 917,600 in November, about the same level as a year before.

Ongoing problems in banking and real estate caused finance, insurance and real estate to drop 700 jobs in November, bringing the job level to 2,800 below that of one year ago.

Government gained 5,400 jobs over the month to reach 718,200, reflecting a 6,200 rise in local government (mainly in education) and a 1,300 decrease in federal jobs (involving mainly census and defense workers). As a whole, government added 3,300 jobs since November 1989.

Jobs in goods-producing industries, at 1,293,600, dipped by 9,100 in November, the second consecutive month seasonal cutbacks were smaller than expected. However, there were 24,900 fewer goods-producing jobs this November than in November 1989.

Difficulties in the coal industry persist despite higher oil prices as mining moved downward 300 jobs since October and 800 jobs since one year ago.

An over-the-month job loss of 5,300 in the construction industry was divided almost evenly among general building, heavy construction, and specialized trades.

Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in decreases of 3,500 from October 1990 and 21,100 from November 1989 in manufacturing jobs to 1,023,500 in November 1990.

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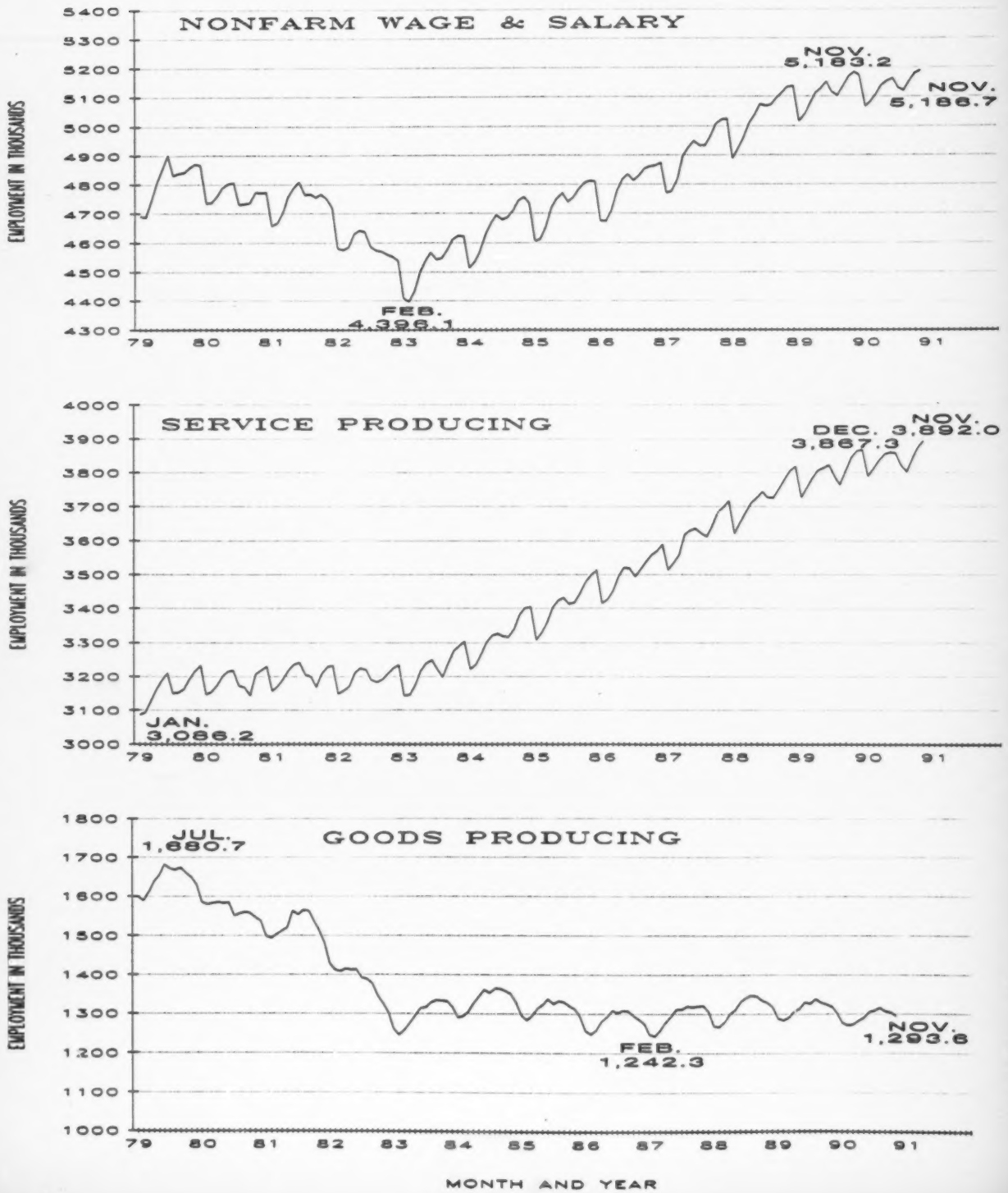
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	697.13	729.06	669.02	42.9	44.7	41.4	16.25	16.31	16.16
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	529.84	520.51	505.30	46.6	45.9	46.4	11.37	11.34	10.89
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	460.62	453.70	446.71	41.2	40.8	41.4	11.18	11.12	10.79
DURABLE GOODS	501.17	491.99	486.78	42.4	41.8	42.7	11.82	11.77	11.40
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	375.20	369.21	370.37	40.0	39.7	40.7	9.38	9.30	9.10
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	387.30	370.37	375.65	41.6	40.7	41.1	9.31	9.10	9.14
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	496.35	483.11	487.88	42.9	41.9	43.6	11.57	11.53	11.19
PRIMARY METALS	580.29	569.71	565.50	43.5	42.9	43.5	13.34	13.28	13.00
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	477.05	464.82	461.18	42.9	41.8	42.9	11.12	11.12	10.75
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	536.16	523.22	532.67	43.1	42.4	44.5	12.44	12.34	11.97
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	459.56	481.49	446.48	42.2	42.3	42.2	10.89	10.91	10.58
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	579.90	566.09	525.50	41.6	41.2	40.8	13.94	13.74	12.88
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	470.50	466.49	464.96	41.2	40.6	41.7	11.42	11.49	11.15
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	428.33	450.32	436.72	40.6	41.2	40.4	10.55	10.93	10.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.28	404.48	394.82	39.6	39.5	39.8	10.31	10.24	9.92
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	462.45	455.10	447.49	41.7	41.0	41.9	11.09	11.10	10.68
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	277.09	278.07	282.91	40.1	40.3	42.1	6.91	6.90	6.72
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	311.54	318.63	304.19	37.9	39.0	39.2	8.22	8.17	7.76
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	232.89	234.55	227.41	34.4	34.8	34.3	6.77	6.74	6.63
PAPER PRODUCTS	504.89	495.94	497.74	43.6	43.2	43.7	11.58	11.48	11.39
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	459.03	460.20	443.04	39.1	39.3	39.0	11.74	11.71	11.36
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	568.00	563.13	565.45	42.9	42.5	43.0	13.24	13.25	13.15
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	647.50	621.68	649.72	42.1	40.9	43.9	15.38	15.20	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	419.15	415.24	408.31	41.5	41.4	42.4	10.10	10.03	9.63
LEATHER PRODUCTS	267.67	258.67	267.42	37.7	36.9	38.7	7.10	7.01	6.91
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	603.61	581.20	576.10	41.4	40.0	40.4	14.58	14.53	15.46
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	751.46	716.47	710.64	44.1	42.8	43.2	17.04	16.74	16.45

P/ = Preliminary Data

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SET ANOTHER ALL TIME HIGH

Despite the national economic recession, Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries continue to post some impressive numbers. Factory job losses have been smaller than seasonal expectations, and the average earnings of production workers exceeded the previous high reached in September 1990. Bolstered by an average workweek of 41.2 hours--the longest since November 1989--average weekly earnings were up by $6.92 from October 1990 to $460.62 in November 1990, $13.91 higher than in November 1989. The average workweek was up by 0.4 of an hour from October but was 0.2 of an hour shorter than one year before. November average hourly earnings, at $11.18, exceeded those of October by six cents and those of November 1989 by 39 cents. Premium pay for overtime accounted for a large portion of the over-the-month gain.

The durable goods workweek was up 0.6 of an hour as each of the ten lines had at least a 40 hour workweek in November. Only miscellaneous manufactures, down 0.6 of an hour, and electric and electronic machinery, off 0.1 of an hour, had shorter workweeks in November than in October. Four durable goods lines had shorter workweeks this November than in November 1989. Primary metals continued to show surprising strength with the longest durable goods workweek--43.5 hours--up 0.6 of an hour from October and equal to that of November 1989.

In the nondurable goods industries, where the 40 hour workweek is not as common, the average workweek rose 0.1 of an hour from October to 39.6 hours in November. Six of the ten nondurable goods lines had longer workweeks in November than in October. Only apparel and printing and publishing, up 0.1 of an hour each, had longer workweeks in November than a year before.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOV. 1990	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 90	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	120,995	102,998	100,857	17,997	20,138
Weeks Claimed	615,334	600,609	486,946	14,725	128,388
...Average Weekly Volume	139,849	130,567	110,670	9,281	29,179
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	0.2	0.6
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	40,283	33,582	29,403	6,701	10,880
Final Payments	9,512	9,613	7,284	(101)	2,228
Weeks Paid	572,520	498,862	444,697	73,658	127,823
Net Benefit Amount	$100,247,524	$86,961,051	$72,512,718	$13,286,472	$27,734,806
Average Check	$175.10	$174.32	$163.06	$0.78	$12.04

CLAIMS ACTIVITY REFLECTS WEAKENING ECONOMY

Claims activity continued upward with increases from October to November of 17,997 or 17 percent in initial claims and 14,725 or 2 percent in weeks claimed. Compared with a year ago, November's initial claims were up by 20,138 or 20 percent and weeks claimed by 128,388 or 26 percent. The November initial claims total of 120,995 exceeded all November totals since 1984, while the weeks claimed total of 615,334 for November was the highest for the month since November 1985's 621,651. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) rose from October's 2.7 percent to November's 2.9 percent, highest since July's 3.0 percent, and exceeded the November rates of 2.3 percent in 1989 and 2.1 percent in 1988 and 1987.

The average check amount rose for the third successive month in November to $175.10, highest since February's $175.35. This increase coupled with a sharp (15 percent) rise in weeks paid pushed the net benefit amount for November to $100.2 million, which was $13.3 million above that of October. During November, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund topped disbursements by $40.5 million, which raised cash reserves in the fund at the end of November to $1.73 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

NOVEMBER 1990

Income	$ 140,704,955
Disbursements	$ 100,245,293
Cash Reserves	$ 1,727,211,520

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES

Forty-five of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates in November than in October. Seventeen county rates were lower in November while rates for five counties were unchanged. The largest increase occurred in Forest County where seasonal declines compounded the effects of the faltering economy to increase the rate by 4.6 percentage points. Forest County's labor force increased by 100 and these entrants translated directly into an unemployment increase as employment was unchanged. Lycoming County, down 0.7 of a percentage point, recorded the greatest rate decrease. Job gains coupled with withdrawals from the labor force were the key sources of this rate drop.

Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate of any Pennsylvania county for the seventh consecutive month. Two other suburban Philadelphia counties had the second and third lowest rates in November. Forest County had the highest rate. The twelve highest rates for November were in counties west of the Susquehanna River.

Only eight Pennsylvania counties had lower unemployment rates this November than last. Two rates were unchanged and fifty-seven were higher. Unlike last month when all eighteen counties with lower rates over the year were west of the Susquehanna River, three of the eight counties with lower rates this November were east of the Susquehanna. Although some areas in the western part of the state have fared reasonably well over the past year, many of the more rural areas have not been so fortunate. Forest County recorded the largest rate increase; Carbon County the greatest decrease.

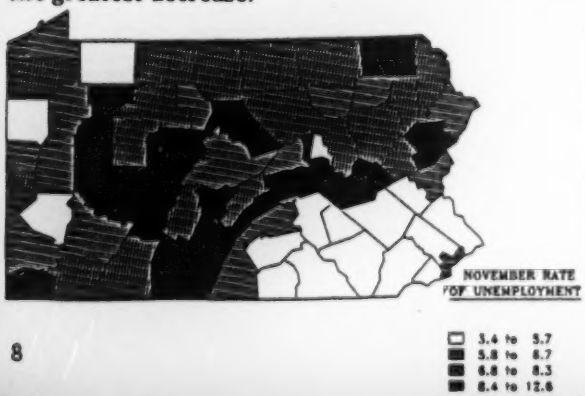


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
NOVEMBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.4	6,700
Delaware	2	3.9	11,400
Montgomery	3	4.0	15,400
Cumberland	4	4.1	4,600
Allegheny	5	4.4	29,500
Bucks	6	4.5	13,400
Warren	7	4.6	1,000
Adams	8	4.7	1,900
Dauphin	9	5.0	7,000
Lancaster	10	5.1	11,500
Berks	11	5.3	9,500
Lebanon	12	5.4	3,500
Mercer	12	5.4	2,800
York	12	5.4	9,900
Lehigh	15	5.5	8,100
Montour	16	5.7	500
Erie	17	5.8	7,900
Butler	18	5.9	4,300
Lawrence	19	6.0	2,900
Westmoreland	20	6.1	10,800
Centre	21	6.2	4,300
Perry	21	6.2	1,300
Franklin	23	6.3	3,700
Northampton	23	6.3	7,400
Pike	23	6.3	800
Washington	23	6.3	6,000
Union	27	6.4	1,100
Venango	27	6.4	1,600
Sullivan	29	6.6	200
Cameron	30	6.7	200
Wyoming	30	6.7	900
Bradford	32	6.8	2,100
Philadelphia	32	6.8	49,800
McKean	34	7.0	1,500
Lackawanna	35	7.1	8,000
Columbia	36	7.3	2,400
Carbon	37	7.5	1,900
Elk	37	7.5	1,300
Lycoming	39	7.6	4,700
Crawford	40	7.9	3,100
Jefferson	40	7.9	1,600
Potter	40	7.9	600
Beaver	43	8.0	4,700
Fayette	43	8.0	4,800
Luzerne	43	8.0	13,000
Somerset	43	8.0	2,600
Tioga	47	8.1	1,500
Blair	48	8.2	5,000
Wayne	48	8.2	1,700
Mifflin	50	8.3	1,800
Monroe	51	8.4	4,300
Susquehanna	52	8.5	1,600
Schuylkill	53	8.7	6,500
Armstrong	54	8.9	2,500
Northumberland	55	9.0	4,400
Cambria	56	9.1	5,900
Clarion	57	9.3	1,700
Indiana	57	9.3	3,200
Greene	59	9.6	1,200
Juniata	59	9.6	1,000
Snyder	61	9.7	1,900
Bedford	62	10.1	2,200
Clearfield	63	10.5	3,700
Huntingdon	64	10.7	2,100
Fulton	65	10.9	700
Clinton	66	11.3	1,800
Forest	67	12.6	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	NOVEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	OCTOBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	OCTOBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	7,355.0	5.9	7,073.0	5.7	6,652.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	358.0	6.0	362.0	6.1	312.0	5.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	20.1	6.0	20.1	3.1	18.9	5.7
ALTOONA MSA	4.9	7.9	4.8	7.8	4.8	7.9
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.3	4.5	7.7	4.6	7.7
ERIE MSA	7.9	5.8	7.8	5.8	8.7	6.5
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.7	4.6	15.7	4.7	16.5	4.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.4	8.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8
LANCASTER MSA	10.2	4.5	10.1	4.5	9.3	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	126.4	5.2	129.7	5.3	107.0	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.2	5.3	52.4	5.3	51.4	5.2
READING MSA	10.0	5.6	10.2	5.7	8.2	4.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	28.6	7.7	27.2	7.4	22.8	6.2
SHARON MSA	3.0	5.7	2.9	5.5	3.0	5.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.9	5.8	3.7	5.5	3.9	5.8
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.9	7.9	5.5	8.8	4.3	7.0
YORK MSA	11.7	5.3	12.1	5.4	10.1	4.5

*Preliminary data

SIX LARGE LABOR MARKET AREAS RECORD INCREASES IN THEIR SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas, six had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in November than in October, three had unchanged rates, and six lower. The largest increase occurred in the Beaver County PMSA, reflecting a broad-based economic weakness there. The Williamsport MSA experienced the largest rate decrease, a result of job gains combined with withdrawals of unemployed from the labor force. Generally, the eastern half of the state performed better than the west. All six of the large labor market areas which experienced declines in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were in the eastern portion.

The Lancaster MSA continues to have the lowest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of any major labor market area in the state, unchanged at 4.5 percent. The Johnstown MSA, never completely recovered from the early eighties recession, had the highest rate at 8.7 percent

Compared to November 1989, nine major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in November 1990, two had rates unchanged and four lower. The largest increase was 1.5 percentage points in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA due to job losses in construction and manufacturing. The Erie MSA rate, down 0.7 of a percentage point, showed the largest decrease. This economic improvement was largely the result of significant job gains which were nearly evenly divided between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 3.4 percent in SDA 21 to 9.0 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
NOVEMBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.3	127.5	7.9	5.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.2	98.6	7.6	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.1	166.2	7.9	4.5
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	489.7	468.2	21.6	4.4
05	Beaver	58.8	54.0	4.7	8.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.5	127.4	10.1	7.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.0	221.4	15.6	6.6
08	Greene, Washington	107.6	100.4	7.3	6.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.5	94.7	8.8	8.5
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	205.9	187.4	18.5	9.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.9	219.9	18.0	7.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.9	78.6	6.3	7.5
14	Lackawanna	111.3	103.3	8.0	7.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.9	101.2	8.7	7.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.7	218.2	19.5	8.2
17	Philadelphia	734.6	684.8	49.8	6.8
18	Bucks	298.8	285.4	13.4	4.5
19	Montgomery	388.1	372.7	15.4	4.0
20	Delaware	289.8	278.5	11.4	3.9
21	Chester	199.5	192.8	6.7	3.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.8	251.3	15.5	5.8
23	Berks	180.2	170.7	9.5	5.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	348.5	331.0	17.5	5.0
25	Lancaster	225.6	214.1	11.5	5.1
26	York	183.5	173.6	9.9	5.4
27	Adams, Franklin	99.1	93.4	5.6	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.4	95.7	5.7	5.7
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.3	52.5	4.9	8.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5911.0**	**5563.0**	**347.0**	**5.9**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

JOINT JOBS INITIATIVE
Single Point of Contact Program

PURPOSE

The Joint Jobs Initiative (JJI) program is a combined effort of the Departments of Labor and Industry, Public Welfare and Education. Through interdepartmental planning, funding and management, JJI has developed innovative education and training programs for welfare clients with the greatest barriers to employment.

The Single Point of Contact (SPOC) program, the major component of the Joint Jobs Initiative, is designed to prepare welfare recipients with significant barriers to employment for jobs that end their welfare dependency.

PROGRAM

The SPOC program provides one-stop access to services, mostly at county assistance offices. At a single location, representatives from the local Job Training Partnership Act service delivery area, the Job Service, and the county assistance office provide a comprehensive assessment of each SPOC enrollee. Based on the individual's needs, SPOC staff work with each participant to arrange for training, supportive services such as transportation and child care, and employment.

Primarily, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) clients with significant barriers to employment are enrolled in SPOC. Initially, the SPOC target groups included families with children under the age of six, families who had been receiving welfare payments for more than two years, and those who had difficulty speaking English and needed help with basic reading and mathematics.

SPOC has been utilized as Pennsylvania's implementation of the national Family Support Act, which was passed in 1988. SPOC now targets: AFDC custodial parents under 24 years old who have not completed nor are enrolled in high school or its equivalent; AFDC custodial parents under 24 years old who have less than six months work experience in the last year; individuals receiving AFDC or AFDC/U benefits in any 36 of the preceding 60 months; and, individuals who are members of an AFDC family in which the youngest child is within two years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age restrictions.

From January 1988 to June 1989, 16 SPOC demonstration projects provided education, vocational, and support services. The success of the demonstration projects, coupled with the implementation of new federal welfare reform legislation, led to SPOC's expansion to all counties in October1989.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SPOC, CONTACT:

Victoria T. Jackson, Bureau of Employment and Training Programs, Department of Public Welfare, Room 428 Health and Welfare Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, telephone (717) 787-8613.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

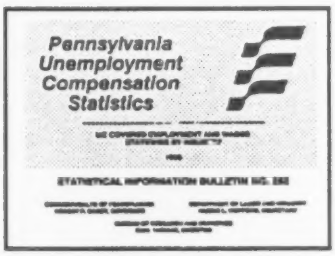
Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

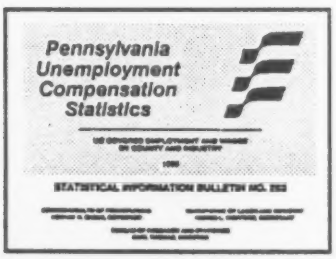
PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

JANUARY 1991

Employ the power of publications containing the most detailed employment and wage data available.



Provides monthly employment, quarterly total and taxable wages and annual averages at the 3-digit industry level.



Provides annual average employment and total wages by county at the 2-digit industry level, along with comparisons to previous years.

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The Bureau of Research and Statistics collects, analyzes and distributes labor market information for Pennsylvania and sub-state areas.

For additional information, inquiries should be made to your local Labor Market Analyst listed on the inside front cover or:

Mr. John G. Pretz, Information Officer
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry
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